tury employed. Reaction should strive

Women's Congressional Union.

important contribution he could

Warden WILLIAM MOYER of Sing

Sing built the Federal prison at At-

THE AUTHOR'S SELF.

It Is Expressed in His Work but I

Not Identified With It.

editorial article upon the admission

be learned that "the sons of Sophocle

Emerson, I believe, has said

Of course THE SUN IS quite right

stating that a man is not all that he may imagine; and the introduction of

an author's work in evidence should be

As a single illustration, if the point

sessed a good or bad style the only way

THE DURYEE ZOUAVES.

Topped With a Turban.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE:

have read the letters of E. S. Dunning

close a cut which shows the exact dress

that was worn by the 165th New York

Volunteers, the Second Duryee Zouaves,

memorate His Hero's Victories.

have read with interest and some amuse

ment the correspondence that recently

to the origin of some of the customs in

to, called the Society of Naval R

the English navy and in ours.

now, alas, almost no more.

New York, December 5.

Copenhagen.

The three stripes represent three of

Trafalgar, the battle of the Nile and

The Texarkana Senators.

From the Washington Post.

To Sarah Bernhardt.

Brited with the gold of your voice.
Time standeth still-

cketh his garlands choice

Of course the langard merely ended

search, and quote my authorities defi-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I

New York December 5.

to prove such a matter is by his books

at issue is whether the author

DETROIT, Mich., December 4.

decision against him depriving

quitted by the jury."

from the ancients.

imagination

fully investigated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cu

on his personal characteristic

nprehensively consistent

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1916.

Entered at the Post Office at New York at DAILY Per Month BUNDAY Per Month BUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month BUNDAY (to Canada), Per Month BUNDAY Per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month BUNDAY, PE PORRIGH RATES.

THE EVENING SUN, Per Month.... S THE EVENING SUN, Per Year..... S THE EVENING SUN(Foreign), Per Mo. 1 10 All checks, money orders, &c., to be

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 150 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan New York, President, frant A. Munsey, 150 Nassau street; Vice-President, Ervin Wardran, 150 Nassau street; Secretary, R. H. Titherington, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 150 Nassau street; Treasurer, Wm. T. Dewart, 150 Nassau street;

London office, 40-43 Fiest street.
Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodiere, office du Quarte Septembre.
Washington office, Munsey Building.
Brokkin office, Room 202, Eagle Building, 305 Washington street.

If our friends who favor no with morphs and illustrations for publication the rejected articles externed they all cases and slamps for that purpose. TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 1100.

Mr. Asquith.

Among the eminent British Premier and leading statesmen of our time must be included HERRERY H. As QUITH, who relinguished his commis sion on Tuesday from patriotic mo tives. As on more than one occasion in the past when there were differ ences in Government councils and s crisis arose, he could have remained in office by proposing a compromise, se great is his personal influence among his colleagues, so strong is the faith tral Powers not an asset but a seriof the country in his ability, honesty of purpose and self-control.

It has been well said of Mr. Asquira that be is "a man whom the mergency has always found greater than the occasion." It was so in the Ulster crisis when he saved the Government by assuming the duties of Secretary of State for War and steady- Tokio, nor even from his country as dent of sending a Secretary of State ing the House of Commons by proving himself its intellectual master. It

was so when he formed the coalition Cabinet to carry on the war. Probobly no other man in England could have brought together so many aspiring politicians and harmonized their differences. The new Cabinet contained explosive material and a brief life was predicted for it. Yet Mr. As QUITH's example was so inspiring and his influence so potent that he held his remurkable Cabinet together almost to the end of the most tragic year of England's existence.

Mr. Asquire wanted the Governmen to present a front of union and strength to the enemy to the end. He deprecated division and uncertainty Above all he regarded a general election as fraught with disaster. And now to avoid it and to prove to the world that England has not lost control of her destiny he has made sacrifice for barmony and union.

In a critical hour Mr. Asquire dis dains to consider his personal fortunes or to make a test of his power. and he is again the statesman. Con troversy for political advantage has slways been allen to him. He is esseptially a man of conservative judgment and disinterested purpose. The welfare of England has always been in the first order of values. It would vated the politician's art of popularity, and yet through two years of stress and storm and upheaval his be potent in our future career, for the leadership has never been seriously challenged.

There could be no finer tribute to the quality of his intellect and the fibre of his character.

Mr. Asquirit tendered his resigna tion not because his power had been shaken and he must yield to the inevitable, but because he would not engage in a controversy that threat ened disaster to the country if differences were not soon composed. It is inconceivable that a British Government could conduct the war without the judgment of HERBERT ASQUITH at will no doubt demand that he be redoes not lead.

The Fall of Bucharest and the Teutons in Rumania.

The Teutonic forces had pushed their enveloping movements so far that the fall of the Rumanian capital became inevitable. On the south and west they had their batteries within range of the city and they victoriously advanced to cut off the railway connection with Bucharest on the north. With the fall of its capital the conquest of the greater part of the country is completed and the "punishment" threatened Rumania has been meted out.

The subjugation of Rumania car ries with it the advantage to the Central Powers of furnishing a wealth of resources sorely needed in the present situation. But it brings to them no decisive victory. It numbers among their conquests another of the small nations, and it places Rumania in the list with Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro; but it no more decides the war in their favor than did the overrunning of any one of the other weak States.

The great gain to the Teutonic Powers is in the resources that Rumania will furnish. On account of the reports of the destruction of their store by the Rumanians in their retreat it would be difficult to say how great wil be the conqueror's share. But it is estimated that Rumania produces about 6,000,000 tons of grain a year; that her supply of animals for food is about 3,000,000 cattle, 6,000,000 sheep and almost 2,000,000 hogs. Her

Central Powers' ability to withstand | ical morality of Japan. These capstarvation and to fight successfully the tives in Europe are allowed little or embarge upon supplies that the allied nations have put upon them. But it merely represents a strength that will very week from Great Britain tell of enable them to carry on the war, that will delay but not avoid the Allies' success that now seems inevitable.

Rumania will require a great army of occupation. The reasons that made it so vulnerable to Teutonic attack, its long stretch of frontier on both the north and south, will make its defence as difficult. Besides, its only sea front is yet open to Russian attack, and Ressarable and southern Rumia remain a field for the concentration of a great Russian army. For the defence of such a front Germany can ill spare sufficient soldiers from other fronts now hard pressed by

This need of men must also deter the expeditions that it is reported are aimed at points on the Black Sea and in the Balkans. With the situation in Greece clearing, with no longer the fear of an aggressive enemy at his back, General SARRAIL's army is in position to repel attacks in the Balkans. With this force augmented as it will be he is as able to carry the gifts and even luxuries. The eyes of war northward across Serbia as FALKENHATH and MACKENSEN are to too, will be no longer a neutral power village priest to read they saw and but an enemy's bulwark against which heard written messages from their original plan of a union with the Italfrom the south.

Teutonic line may become to the Cen- fight and act like gentlemen. ous liability.

Almaro Sato.

To-night the Japan Society of New York will welcome a new envoy from the Empire not of the Rising but of the Risen Sun. He stands accredited made, to Roomverr's mediation; and not merely from the Foreign Office in from Tarr's initiation of the preceswayed by party politics. Almano to a Mikado's obsequies to President SATO is the direct personal representative of his sovereign, the Mikado. His Majesty Yoshinito is the constitutional ruler of over 65,000,000 people. His nation is the leader of progress in Asia, the mother conti-

After long diplomatic service, in States as varied in form as England. Russia, Germany, Mexico and our own republic, Mr. Saro has by sheer merit risen to the rank of Ambassa-Corps in Washington.

been in the world of to-day. He bestatesman. Would that Americans, purses were empty. and especially our public men, knew Japan as thoroughly as the educated men of Dai Nippon know us. Such knowledge would be a national asset be worth millions to our expanding commerce in what are to be the richest markets of the world. It would time is drawing near when SEWARD'S prophecy, made in the Senate, shall be common knowledge on the world's housetops. The Pacific and the lor"; dreary, dark and oppressive. Its Orient are to be the chief fields of walls seemed to crush those conpolitical activity in the future, even as the Far East has been for centuries the goal of commercial ambition and the noblest theatre of the

altruistic endeavors of Americans. AIMARO SATO IS a man of the north. He comes from that end of Japan's the hotel under his ingenious and inmain island which is nearer the pole telligent auspices and put in the main dermen and restore the budget, in this star than were the birthplaces of corridor. For them the bright and detail, to the form in which it left most of his predecessors. In Awo- glittering decorations, the expensive the Board of Estimate, which prothe council table, and public opinion mori, his native town, a thousand rugs, the fine carpet. Who could have years ago the Mikado's armies won dared to put an Oriental floor covertained in the Government even if he their final victories over the aborigi- ing in the hotel "office", of another nal tribes. Then the culture of Kioto day? Likewise, if Mr. Bolor did not replaced Ainu rudeness and the gos- open the cafes to women, he greatly pel of Buddha softened manners and stimulated their patronage thereof; Whatever that word connotes to the York is a growth, desirable or undemind of the allen, especially as fed sirable, of the last quarter century. on stage spectacles, romances, carica- Time was when a woman ordering a tures and car window studies of the cocktail to be served in a public room soul of Japan, the comprehensive as would have attracted unpleasant atsociation of ideas at home is summed tention; she might not have been up in one word, service, "Samurai" means servant. It tells of a man conse-speciable hotels the bar income from crated in loyalty to his lord and Em- respectable women is highly imporperor. In modern days, when feudalism is dead and pseudo-mikadeism is a fad sure to pass away, the nation tivities; we have him to thank, it may

it. The old term now takes on increment of meaning. Because "life greatens in these later years," the many imitators; it is not fair to say, just what they are doing. intensified.

Certain it is that a servant of servants Saro has been, not only to his brethren but also to the aliens within Japan's gates. His adult life began in drudgery at the Foreign Office, followed by secretary's work abroad; but when the Russian war storm broke in 1904 he was sumwoned home for labors much heavier sphere and possibilities of profit for than those of legation routine. Even hotels. All of them learned from him : to-day a hundred thousand Russians who were prisoners in Japan call him Mr. Boldt did them, without fully unblessed. Educated in the American derstanding the ideas that inspired way, knowing Lincoln's spirit and him, came to grief. The expensive GRANT's methods in victory, Japan set fiftings, the costly furniture, the elabher Hoosier son to surpass even the orate apartments with which his American record by showing to the house was equipped were not thought-

Since at this moment there are five he spent no money without knowing or six millious of able bodied men held why. Fortunes have been lost because total production of petroleum is put in prison camps in Europe, it may be dull men saw that Mr. Bourt prosat 1.500,000 tons annually. This rep- well to look a little at this point, as pered among rare marbles, rich carvrescues a great strengthening of the illustrating the real temper and polit- lings, valuable works of art, and stu-

no communication with friends at home. Private letters received this anxious parents unable to learn anything concerning their sons picked up, wounded or taken prisoners, on battle grounds and then interned "somewhere"—perhaps.

In Japan in 1904 an office for special correspondence during the war with Russia was at once established and Mr. Saro placed at its bend. The Tokio Government detailed native Japanese priests, educated in Moscow and St. Petersburg, to teach illiterate subjects of the Czer how to write their own language. These native Japanese administered spiritual consolation according to the rites of the Greek Catholic or Russian church. The Government kept a record of all prisoners, sick or well, wounded or dead; encouraged and attended to all their correspondence, whether sent or received; forwarded the effects of the deceased, with full information and even sympathetic messages to the relatives, besides allowing their sometimes too willing people to mitigate the lot of the captives with petty not a few Russian families at home were opened in surprise when takcarry it south to Salonica. Rumania, ing the missives from Japan to the the Allies can drive and through sons or kinsmen who when they had which they can cross to effect the left their homes were strangers to the pen. Such facts more than anything ian forces for an invasion of Austria else explain why the recent treaty was made betwee : Russia and Japan. Rumania with its demand for a The newspapers of St. Petersburg degreat army of occupation and with a clare that it is easy for them to make further extension of the weakening friends of the Japanese, because they

> After his diplomatic service, since 1906, of nearly a decade in Holland, a neutral nation, Mr. Saro comes to us familiar with all the traditions of international friendship. These range from FILLMORE's initial enterprise of 1853, in sending PERRY's peaceful ar-Wilson's congratulations by wireless to Japan's Emperor. With faith in the enlightened opinion and the real intent of the best elements on both sides of the Pacific, the task of the new envoy from the leader of the nations of Asia should not be unreasonably difficult.

The late Mr. Botor did not intro duce good foods, good wines or good dor. He holds therefore a post as service to New York, nor can it be high as the highest in the Diplomatic charged against him that he taught a community of penny pinchers ex-This modern Japanese gentleman is travagance. There were admirable not a stranger to Americans and their restaurants in this town before 1803; ways. He is a graduate of an In- restaurants of character, numbers of diana university. He was in Wash- Them noted for specialties not now obington as Secretary of Legation in tainable, with whose patrons the cost 1888 and sat in the treaty room at of entertainment was the last thing Portsmouth in 1905. Born in the to which thought was given. There years between Commodore Perry and were spendthrifts when Delmonico's Townsend Harris, his education has was downtown, and establishments in which they had opportunity to inlongs to the newer school of Japanese dulge their weakness until their

Perhaps Mr. Botor's most interest tion, to observe and be observed. Previous to his coming hotel corridors were almost exclusively patronized by men. Women stayed in them as little as they could. For them the apartment, usually on the second floor, known commonly as the "Ladies' Pardemned to tarry within them; the who await the opening sentences of the burial service.

Mr. Botor changed all this. Women were extracted from the recesses of sweetened life. Sato was a samural, public drinking by women in New tor Owen of Oklahoma. served. To-day in hundreds of recome regardless of Mr. Bold's acis supreme, and the samural knows be, that it came under decorous, amus-

however, that all the capitalists and hotel proprietors who, here and elsewhere, have put their money and their efforts into elaborate buildings and decorations and improved service slavishly followed him. The successful ones did not; they had their own initiative, their own purpose, their own conception of the proper those who did things simply because world how prisoners of war should be lessly brought together. The details of his hotel were carefully planned;

pidly attributed his success to these the Puritans of the seventeenth centhings. Mr. Botor's guests always received what a good hotel should give its patrons; the trimmings never were offered in the place of the substantial things.

Mr. Bold opehed his New York

house at the time when the tendency of the New York public toward hotel life was becoming a serious movement. The expense and difficulty of housekeeping were having their natural effect. The servant problem on the suffrage question should take pains to dodge the members of the was becoming more and more acute for private families, large and small. The possibilities of hotel life for families were beginning to be understood. It was seen that it need not imply lanta, using convict labor. The most transitoriness; that it could be comfortable and that its cost could be regulated at least as easily as the cost of keeping up a house. The interesting family hotel life of New York today-the adequate chronicler of which has not yet arisen-is largely the growth of comparatively few years. Like all worth while men, Mr. BOLDT

took his calling seriously. He was interested not only in the immediate success of his own great enterprises but in the welfare of his business wherever an inn was maintained Lately he gave considerable thought to the problems of country hotels, which, because of the immense motor traffic of to-day, have assumed a new importance. He saw clearly what they needed: cleanliness, good food, good service. These were the fundamental requirements he sought to impress on his colleagues who entertain man and internal combustion engine on and off Fifth avenue.

It would be unfortunate if the impression should be made that Mr. BOLDT's success resulted merely from the fact that the prices charged in his houses were at one time considered high. It came from his knowlered high. It came from his knowl- tellect. Thereupon," says Cicero, "the edge of what people want and his old poet is said to have read to the ability to supply it with a skill that Judges the play he had on hand and no hotel man has surpassed.

THOMAS JEFFERSON was a great

Democrat and he believed in democratic simplicity and economy in the matter of government. Yet we cannot conceive that even a contemporary documents the best ple-

believer and a half Democratic Courture of him is to be got from his own gress will vote money "wrung from plays; the unimportant things may be learned elsewhere. the people by oppressive taxation"to use the language of the Baltimore to use the language of the Baltimore personal history of, say. Dickens or platform—in order to pay the Hon. Balzac it would not be an injudicious JEFFERSON MONROE LEVY half a million dollars for Monticello. of a good speculation, or had a lively

This does not seem exactly the right way to "return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government."

How much of the half million, by the way, is it proposed to pay for the allowed only where the exact object punning lions (lowen, levies) with sought thus to be proved has been carewhich Mr. JEFFERSON M. LEVY has adorned the doorsteps of the former abode of THOMAS JEFFERSON?

Putting Business Into Education.

A business manager is needed in the Department of Education to save money for the taxpayers by introducing a modern system of purchasing supplies. At present there is practically no effort to coordinate the buying activities of the various divisions of the department, and the Board of ing contribution to hotel life in this Estimate, after careful inquiry, made town was the opportunity he gave to provision in the budget for 1917 for "Household History" quoted by Mr. Conwomen to put themselves on exhibi-

The Aldermen have refused to indorse the intelligent act of the Board which is an exact copy of the uniform of Estimate, and as the budget goes worn by the Fifth New York in April. to the Mayor for his signature the 1861. paragraph has been stricken from it. Fortunately, the Mayor has authority to veto the changes made by the Aldermen. Mr. MITCHEL knows as well as, if not better than, anybody else the typical zouave costume; the short guests talked in whispers, as those how heavy is the drain on the public waisted, close fitting jacket of the treasury arising from unsystematic. careless buying, and the value of the can veto the cut made by the Al- in the likeness of a turban. vides for a sensible and proper supervision over the expenditures of the Department of Education.

> I realize that it would not be well for the country to bring out evidences of corruption in American elections.—Seng-

Certainly evidences of corruption in the hope that I could refer definitely to the publication of a society I belong should not be concealed; better for the health of the nation that they be recognized, examined and appropriate treatment adopted for whatever is wrong. As a matter of fact, has Senator Owen or anybody else evidence of serious

England should have decided two years ago whether it was best to shake a finger or a fist.

Protesting against frightfulness as it manifests itself in expatriation, Holland has been told by Germany to mind her own business." Far sighted Dutchmen may contend that that is Great Britain's victories, as I recollect.

The Electoral College should be abolished for the harm it has done and the in a knife in the days of windjammers. harm it may do. Mr. BRYAN'S views on compulsors arbitration are not thoroughly known,

but his sojourn in Washington is in-

is constructively guilty of blasphemy. If the State of Connecticut should win

statutes originating

its case against the Rev. Mr. Mocku

tensifying his enthusiasm for compulsory grape juice. "Hello, neighbor! ate name of a Unitarian minister of Waterbury, Conn., who is being tried by the Nutmeg State for Alexander when they met at the Capitol vasication. oy the Nutmeg State for disobeying a statute, bearing date of 1642, which renders his avowed disbelief in the Texas, and Senator Kirby lives in Texas. story of Jonan and the whale and the kana. Ark., just across the State apple that Abam ate actionable and line, which runs through the town. apple that Abass are actionable and punishable. Under their ancient law have long been neighbors and friends. preacher who denies the literal veracity of everything stated in Holy Writ

can any punishment be too severe Spoils that through your design Do but accrue
To us who before your shrine days of the witch batters are to be revived it is only reasonable to put into practice the forms of punishment that

Marmes Monnie.

SHERMAN ACT.

Mr. George W. Perkins Supports the Last month Beuador sent to the United States, on one ship, a million dollars worth of cacao. High cost of View That Legal Obstacles Should Established for Freedom of Trade living or not, we must have our Without Unregulated License.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Wouldn't a Walk From Work Day have read with deep interest and much satisfaction your editorial article in this be equally productive of healthful ex-ercise and he better observed? morning's Sun on President Wilson's Every man who is neutral in though

In his message to Congress yesterday of building up our export trade. said there was no time to lose; that we should "clear away all legal obstacles and create on basis of undoubted law ling unregulated license."

A splendid statement; nothing could to penological progress in this State ound better or be more directly to the ild be the rebuilding of the Sing would be the rebuilding of that anti-Sing cell block. As long as that antipoint. But how does this statement square itself with the statements made quated and disgraceful structure is in by the President during the past year use, welfare leagues, motion pictures and vocational training cannot make business because his Administration had the prison a fit or even decent place. given us the Clayton act and the Fed-The President of the Russian Dum Trade Commission and the Clayton act has resigned because a member of that now saying that we have got to "clear away all legal obstacles"? The Presibody called him a hard name. Those who think that the former was overdent's statement yesterday is a clear admission that the Federal Trade Comsensitive don't appreciate the dynam-Lloyd's ought to write Cabinet in-

failed to "clear away all legal obstacles." This of course is the exact situation. All the Clayton bills that can be enacted, all the Federal Trade Commis sions that can be established, all the finely worded messages that can be adressed to Congress will avail us nothing so long as the Sherman law remains on our statute books in its present form and is used by our Government as its riously enough, shortly after reading the evidence of an author's own works as to have large industrial units with which I opportunely ran across a parsage in so long as the Sherman law remains on the books in its present form.

brought him into court to get a judicial been prosecuted under the claim that his property on the ground of weak inthe Government itself, through the Claysion, is actually trying to evade it. A fine state of things! We are acting as had just composed, the 'Œdipus Colo-neus." After the reading he was ac-Here, indeed, is an authority drawn cedure and faced the trouble where it really lies. not from the year books merely, but

The same thing for us to do, and do with all possible derpatch, is so to legis-Shakespeare that after all research into tion of our large interstate and international industrial units, with proper supervision by the Federal Government and with proper publicity. This should be provided in such a way as to preserve If no more had been known of the the economic good that unquestionably exists through the employment of large business machines, and eliminate the evils of which the public have justly ture kindly, or that the latter was fond

complained.

The Sherman law has been the politician's greatest asset, the business man's greatest liability, and the public's broken reed, GEORGE W. PERKINS. New York, December 6.

CLOUDED REASONING.

Does the Football Philosopher Swarthmore Reject the Rules?

mon P. Reason' contends that Harvard lost the football game to Yale this year because of the "martinet eye" of the umpire. Had the official eye been less clear or active, the breach of the rules Blue and Scarlet Was Their Attire, side of the Harvard line during the play not have been noticed. This broken rule and Harvard was justly penalized and others, but none seem to know what

fault. The joinder of these elements Government mediating in all industrial spect I have lost. I think only her impossible according to the laws of the makes scoring on that particular play FRANCIS W. WATROUS. NEW YORK, December 5

Company E. 165th New York Volun- After the Whistle Blew, the Run Was

Not Part of the Game.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir! Mr. Reason says that Yale's victory over Mr. Henderson's enclosure shows Harvard was the gift of an official who, ined the common turbulence of strikers in every other nation, but unfortunately waisted, close fitting jacket of the down made by Casey. The facts are bollero sort is a brilliant blue, the baggy trousers, of scarlet, have a baggy trousers, of scarlet, have a in tripping and was detected and consequently the whistle was blown, stopping the play. This happened at the very not think such action would be possible mistaken. work the Aldermen do not want to the shoulders. The jacket is fastened the play. This happened at the very have done is apparent to him. He only at the throat. The headpiece is start of the play and before classy had or to the best advantage. Both parties Can we trust their again.

> THE SCARF MOURNS NELSON. tempt to interfere with the Harvard they would to heed the shouting deplayers, knowing that the play was off mands of each other. and the ball would be recalled. It was the rule that sooner or later public aid war for nothing but for liberty the action on the part of the majority of the rule that sooner or later public aid. the Yale players which made it possible is called in. The mayor intercedes here, Casey to make the run after the and some comulission quickly organized whistle was blown ALBANT, December 5.

MISS PAULINE MARKHAM. hazard way of representing the public. She is Alive and Well. But Not in if indeed in this way the public can be said to have a sponsor? All concede the Movies. that "the interest of the public is para-

to do so. Therefore I write to give my TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WILL recollection, which is that prior to the you kindly inform your correspondent that is actually representative? Labor time of Nelson there were no defined 'An Old Johnnie Boy," who had a short often thinks it is fighting for its very rules governing uniforms, and so all article in THE SUN of November 27, existence. No group brought together sorts of colors of scarfs and of clothes that I am very much alive and well; I by chance or on short notice can, after were worn; but after the death of Nelam living quietly and comfortably on cursory searching, render a proper setcon the Admiralty ordered that the the west side of the city. I am not tlement. The heart and the pulse must neckerchiefs should be black as a mournin the "movies," as I consider I am be made secondary; to fix things right, ing badge. With the conservatism of too old to be connected with anything hard, cold facts must be made buoyant. most things connected with the sea ! that requires only youth and beauty. PAULINE MARKHAM.

NEW York, December 5.

The Honk of the Neurons. From the Medical Times Some of the terms regarded by us as rather exclusive technical property are being appropriated by our brethren of the lay press. Thus in THE SUN of November we encounter:

The flerce Post disourds Mr. Hughes be-

cause he could not provoke its lympho-cytes to utter a loud yell." It would seem that functions are ascribed to the militant cells of the blood by news-This is the way the Senator from Texas. paper men which are certainly picturesque We should not be surprised if we ran Whale," meaning an inn, that it is the

> t in the same town.
>
> Hives in Texarkana, adays in the struggle to express more and belly, so shall the Son of Man be three Texar more complex situations, border. We believe that the expression which we days and three nights in the heart of the earth." - Matthew xii., 10. They have quoted in a variation of President Wilson's phrase "shouting corposcles

> > tireat Moral Wave in Missouri. From the 21. Louis Post Dispotch.

There is not a prisoner in the Cole ial the first time in seventy-five years that it has been without an occupant.

As a rule there are from five to twentyfive prisoners in the jail and a. this time of year it usually is filled.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE NEW YORK'S FIGHT TO SAVE THE PORT FROM DISUNION.

Be Cleared Away and a Basis Why the Piea for Segregation by the Ambitions but Short Sighted Cities in New Jersey Is Not Justified.

titled to remuneration therefor and would be discriminating in favor of and

goods were they to perform without charge other services than those called

that this extra service is to be per-

by the charges for the primary contract

does not alter or in any way affect the

payment for services rendered in ac-

complaint have enjoyed their present de-

son of being links in the chain between

United States shipping and receiving

Greater New York as the point of trans-

shipment between railroads and water

carriers. Their rights are those of links

allowances would be rutnous to business,

banking and transportation in Greater

New York, It would so confuse the

present methods of commercial inte-

course with foreign countries as vitally

The present congestion of freight is

minal facilities. It is obvious that ter-minal facilities in the New York dis-

freight rate structure, with inevitable

confusion to the entire shipping world

financial loss to all and a radical read

justment of the traffic structure from

ocean to ocean and from lakes to guif.

There is a right way and a wrong

way to eliminate any inequities which

growth in trame at great points of cor-

centration may involve; but the right

ferences. Wherever such differences

have arisen in a large commercial com-

munity they have arrested rather tha

promoted a development of the whole.

The right way is that which recog-

This is not a new fight in the history of

commercial progress. It is the old claim

of division by disintegration rather than

port plan to cut out Buenos Ayres for

way is not to magnify merely local dif

centres and foreign countries through

Complaint made to the Interstate Com-, a separate contract. Carriers are enmerce Commission by those cities on the New Jersey side of New York harbor. that shipments destined to or originat-ing within their territory should pay lower rates than the rates now paid by Greater New York, is not in reality an appeal for relief from overburdening rates and consequent increase in business in the favored territory. It has a deeper intent than that.

The complaint differs from the usual plea that exorbitant rates stifle competition, retard industrial development and of expansion and growth its peighbors

enjoy.

The New Jersey section has grown and expanded as Greater New York has grown and expanded, and it has been due ooth directly and indirectly to the marvellous growth and expansion of Greater New York that the complaining section and nothing more.

has prospered and developed. The ChamTo disrupt this present system by such ber of Commerce brief on behalf of New York sets this forth clearly.

The complaint is no more or less than veiled attempt to take from Greater New York that which it has spent years of painstaking efforts and millions of to affect not only the whole United money to attain. It is simply a care- States but foreign countries as well, fully laid plot to transplant what is norrally Greater New York business, hank- occasioned by the lack of sufficient tering, water and rail facilities and population to the northeastern shores of New The peculiar geographical location of sion of freight car switching yards and

New Yorks makes it necessary for it to have many of its long haul rail ends in velopment the New Jersey section wi these New Jersey cities joined to its benefit materially. Were a united stand rails in Greater New York by car floats to be taken to obtain these betterments or lighters. In the ascertainment of by Greater New York and its zone a. proper charges for the transportation of | lies there would be a more equitable discommodities over great distances in the tribution of benefits than if efforts are United States the zone rate system was continued toward disruption of the zone adopted. This is the application of the same rate to all territory within a certain padius from a given centre. The com-plaining New Jersey cities are in what therefore pay the rates applying to New To make radical allowances Eleventh Commandment. It is high against this zone rate to any particular point in that zone would materially affeet the rate structure in that zone. It would affect rates of contiguous zones and even the rates between all the zones of the United States.

The tendency of these allowances obviously would be downward, or in other words, a reduction of all rates. It would nizes the tendency of national and world therefore result in much financial los trade to develop under the form of great organic units with such a division to the carriers, who now are unable properly to perform their function of stantially equal terms all classes of car transporting freight and at the same time earn sufficient return for the money riers and shippers in the ebb and flow of invested by their owners.

The specific request of the New Jersey traffic. Any attempt to disintegrate the mechanism of the zone functions for

originating at these cities be charged only defeat the purpose of correcting rates as low or lower than the Greater New York or zone rate, less the cost of parably greater wrong by lowering the lighterage and other additional termi- efficiency of the world's foremost instru nal costs necessary to deliver freight to ment in the distribution of commodior carry freight from Greater New York, ties through channels of trade In most instances these charges are three cents a hundred pounds and four and one-fifth cents a hundred pounds. An additional request is that recon- of growth by cooperation. The forme signment charges be reduced or climits destined to fail here if ever tried tated as a whole just as the efforts to handle a similar. It has always been conceded that car-situation in the Argentine failed in the TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "SI-

inal contract when they deliver the conwhich had everything to gain and littion. Any additional service requested the to lose in the big stake for which its by the owner of the shipment constitutes promoters played.

THE PUBLIC PEACEMAKER.

Advocated Without Dismay.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

fore governmental authority.

to a dispute would be more likely seri-

In industrial trouble it seems to be

counsels there. Or, it may be, a public

spirited citizen draws up a protocol a

mount." Why not then have some body

My opinion is that the interest of the

ment will be reached in our industrial

troubles when some kind of commis-

sion vested with public power is set

under way to collect and keep data, in-

vestigate and perform the work of arol-

A Reverent Recollection.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC MAY

to the Biblical story of Jonah and the

BROOKLYN, December 6.

when one has not faith.

hannicke.

THEODORE MICHEL

tration.

them.

SWISS THOUGHTS.

A New Instrumentality of Government Reflections of One Who Formerly Re-

spected Germany. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS- 80 editorial article answering my letter as fore the war I thought Germany a civito the feasibility of some arm of the lized nation and respected her. That reinatters would be so had as you picture could be in the same condition as poor,

Innocent Belgium. "No, thank you," are appropriate Germany was one of those nations words to place after your description of who solemnly guaranteed the lavola-tic mental rioting and petty animosities bility of Belgium. Germany cruelly class and sectional hatred would bring broke that pact and pittlessly during about if they had to appeal to the Gov. this war did many horrible acts regard ernment to secure their interests. In less of those now in progress. In the drawing your picture you have imag. many there are many good people as Before a thinks that God gave him a swear

All of the players who heard the whis-tle, and this included practically all of the Yale forwards, made no further at-tempt to interface with the war is over because the P and of a wisely organized commission than I always feared and shall feet test blood running in our veins If we want a sure peace the frusslans must be beaten.

NEW YORK, December 6

LOW PRICES. THEN JAIL.

some other place of disruption. Is it the best policy to continue this hap-A Member of the Poultry Combination Makes Bitter Comment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN 5 1 often wonder if yours is the one news paper in the city that cares to is, the truth. The amount of ignoranhibited by the average editorial writer regarding the handling of food in New York city is enough to drive a maunderstands the business insam-

There was never but one serious feeted in this city that was at all ble, and the authorities saw iii us to jall for doing that They public will remain paramount and a orbine was in making a price, more temperate and permanent settlemade the right price or not. In the were told during the trial that i making of a price was a vilne less of whether it was right or " The breaking up of our has cost the people of New Y

annually \$5,500,000. These faeasily proved by any one who wishes to take the trouble to investigate whole produce trade organized on the lines of the so-called live positisay in answer to "J. H. S." in regard would bring the cost of food in New York city down from 10 to 20 per ent but when you talk organization politician and yellow journal when they met at the Capitol yesterday, arross, in some isy publication, an alluAlthough from different States they live slop to the honk of the neurons.

All terms are liable to conscription nowonly three blocks spart in the same town.

All terms are liable to conscription nowdays and three nights in the whater. ever referred: "For as Jonah was three will be known, because there as no

truth is mighty and will preva-ERVING V TO DEA. NEW YORK, December a

The Patal Handicap The Dereise had just beaten the one

Same With Most of Us.

To vun Chiron or Tue Sex-Air: In Line. tand half a penny to called a "papenny," pronounced happunny with the accoun-on the first syllable. Let us be English,

you know, and call the little strange

BROOKLIN, December &

It is so natural to took for makeshifts

Kirkwich, Mo., December 5. "Our race was up Fifth and a plained the bare, "and I obeyed the D Twebty-five Mills. -culation,"

M. F. C

We are entry to mote that Du . Coble to see.

treated.